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NEW MAPS

Edited by the Assistant Editor

System Followed in Listing Maps.

Title. As on original, if possible. If lacking or incomplete, necessary matter enclosed in brackets.

Scale. Natural (unless otherwise on original). If no scale on original, approximate scale enclosed in brackets.

Coordinates. Approximate limiting coordinates of map given. Where map-net lacking, coordinates, if possible of determination, given in brackets. All meridians referred to Greenwich. If map not oriented N., orientation given.

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Source. If map separately published, name of institution issuing it, place and date given. If a supplement, title of paper or book, author, periodical, volume, number, year and pages given.

Comment. Descriptive and critical. In brackets.

Regional Classification. Major political divisions the unit, as a rule, except for United States and Canada. Boundaries of continents according to Siever's *Länderkunde*, Kleine Ausgabe.

Maps issued by United States Government Bureaus

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

[N. B. Limiting coordinates given only for charts not listed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey "Catalog of Charts, Coast Pilots and Tide Tables. 1911."]

Atlantic Coast.

Penobscot Bay, Maine. 1:80,000. Chart No. 104. June 1911. 50 cts.

Cape Ann to Block Island with Georges Bank. 1:400,000. Chart No. 7. June 1911. 50 cts.

Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. 1:20,000. Chart No. 246. June 1911. 50 cts.

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Hudson River: New York to Haverstraw, N. Y. and N. J. 1:40,000. Chart No. 281. Aug. 1911. 50 cts.

Shrewsbury River, New Jersey. 1:20,000. 40°27.1′ - 40°18.3′ N.; 74°5.2′ - 73°57.8′. W. 1 color. Chart No. 543. Sept. 1911. 30 cts.

Philadelphia Water Front, Delaware River, Pennsylvania. 1:9,600. Chart No. 380. Dec. 1911. 50 cts.

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Potomac River: Mattawoman Creek to Georgetown. 1:40,000. With inset: Washington Harbor. 1:30,000. Chart No. 560. July 1911. 50 cts.

James River, Virginia (in five sheets). Sheet No. 1: Hampton Roads to Point of Shoals. 1:40,000. Chart No. 401a. July 1911. 40 cts.

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Gulf Coast.

From the Passes to Grand Prairie, Mississippi River, Louisiana. 1:80,000. Chart No. 194. Oct. 1911. 50 cts.

Caillou Bay and Ship Shoal, Louisiana. 1:80,000. Chart No. 198. Aug. 1911. 50 cts.

Sabine Pass and Lake, Louisiana and Texas. 1:40,000. Chart No. 517. June 1911. 50 cts.

Houston Ship Channel, Texas. 1:25,000. In two parts: (1) 29°47′ - 29°40′ N.; 95°8′30″ - 94°55′ 20″ W. (2) [29°47′ - 29°43′ N.; 95°22′ - 95°8′ W.]. Chart No. 532. Oct. 1911. 50 cts.

West Indies.

San Juan Harbor, Porto Rico. 1:10,000. Chart No. 908. Sept. 1911. 50 cts.

Pacific Coast.

San Diego to Bering Sea, West Coast [of] North America. Mercator's Projection: equatorial scale 1:7,420,000. 60°35′ - 31°50′ N.; 173°0′ - 116°25′ W. 2 colors. Chart U. Dec. 1911. 50 cts.

Los Angeles Harbor and Vicinity, California. 1:40,000. Chart No. 5143. Nov. 1911. 25 cts.

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Greenwood to Fort Bragg, California. 1:40,000. 39°30′ - 39°7′ N.; 123°56′ - 123°38′ W. With two insets: (1) Fort Bragg Landing. 1:10,000. 39°26.5′ N. and 123°49′ W. (2) Approaches to Albion. 1:10,000. 39°13.5′ N. and 123°46.5′ W. Chart No. 5703. Nov. 1911. 50 cts.

Georgia Strait and Strait of Juan de Fuca, Washington. 1:200,000. Chart No. 6300. Oct. 1911. 50 cts.

Puget Sound: Seattle to Olympia, Washington. 1:80,000. Chart No 6460. Aug. 1911. 50 cts.

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Harbors in Dixon Entrance and Clarence Strait, Southeast Alaska. [Six charts, viz.:] (1) Port Chester. 1:20,000. (2) Port Tongass. 1:10,000. (3) Cape Chacon and Vicinity. 1:80,000. (4) Tamgas Harbor. 1:40,000. (5) Chasina Anchorage. 1:10,000. (6) Niblack Anchorage. 1:20,000. Chart No. 8074. July 1911. 25 cts.

Tongass Narrows, Southeast Alaska. 1:30,000. With inset: Hassler Harbor. 1:10,000. Chart No. 8094. July 1911. 50 cts.

Clarence Strait: Revillagigedo Channel and Portland Canal, S. E. Alaska. 1:200,000. Chart No. 8100. June 1911. 50 cts.

[Two charts, viz.:] (1) Pybus Bay, Frederick Sound, S. E. Alaska. 1:40,000. (2) Hobart and Windham Bays, Frederick Sound. 1:40,000. Chart No. 8218. Oct. 1911. 25 cts.

Sitka Harbor and Approaches, Southeast Alaska. 1:10,000. Chart No. 8244. July 1911. 50 cts.

Fidalgo Bay and Valdez Arm, Prince William Sound, Alaska. 1:80,000. Chart No. 8519. Sept. 1911. 50 cts.

Western Entrance [of] Prince William Sound, Alaska. Preliminary Chart. 1:80,000. Chart No. 8595. Sept. 1911. 50 cts.

Latouche, Elrington and Prince of Wales Passages, Prince William Sound, South Coast of Alaska. 1:40,000. 60°15′ - 59°54′ N.; 148°18′ - 147°45′ W. Chart No. 8523. Nov. 1911. 50 cts.

Drier Bay, Prince William Sound, South Coast of Alaska. 1:20,000. Chart No. 8524. July 1911. 25 cts.

Port Moller and Herendeen Bay, West Coast of Alaska. [1:80,000]. Chart No. 8833. July 1911. 25 cts.

Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaii. 1:216,000. 20°49′ - 18°36′ N.; 156°35′ - 154°32′ W. 2 colors. Chart No. 4115. Aug. 1911. 50 cts.

Philippine Islands.

Northern Part [of] Philippine Islands: Manila Bay to Formosa. [Mercator's Projection: equatorial scale 1:810,000]. 21°56′ - 14°22′ N.; 118°38′ - 123°40′ E. Chart No. 4705. Oct. 1911. 50 cts.

Masbate and Northern Samar, Southeastern Luzon. [1:397,000]. Chart No. 4715. Oct. 1911. 50 cts.

Palawan. [1:400,000]. Chart No. 4716. Sept. 1911. 50 cts.

Bolinao Harbor and Approaches, West Coast of Luzon. 1:20,000. Chart No. 4238. Nov. 1911. 20 cts.

[Two charts, viz.:] (1) Port Gubat, Southeast Coast of Luzon. 1:20,000. (2) Matnog Bay and Ticlin Strait, Southeast Coast of Luzon. 1:30,000. Chart No. 4258. July 1911. 20 cts.

Mindoro and Vicinity. [Mercator's Projection: equatorial scale 1:204,000]. 13°40′ - 11°45′ N.; 120°15′ - 121°45′ E. Chart No. 4305. Dec. 1911. 50 cts.

Anchorages, Southeastern Mindoro and Tablas I. [Three charts, viz.:] (1) Buruncan Point to Pocanil Bay, Southeast Coast of Mindoro. 1:40,000. 12°20.2′ - 12°11.0′ N.; 121°14.5′ - 121°28.0′ E. 1 color. (2) Looc Bay, West Coast of Tablas. 1:40,000. 12°15′ N. and 121°59′ E. 1 color. (3) Lagara Cove and Passes southward, Southeast Coast of Mindoro. 1:20,000. 12°17′ N. and 121°23′ E. 1 color. Chart No. 4339. Jan. 1912. 30 cts.

Harbors on the Coast of Masbate. [Four charts, viz.:] (1) Port Barrera, Northeast Coast of Masbate. 1:30,000. 12°33′ N. and 122°22′ E. (2) Port Cataingan, East Coast of Masbate. 1:30,000. 12°0′ N. and 124°0′ E. (3) Masbate Harbor, Northeast Coast of Masbate. 1:20,000. 12°23′ N. and 123°37′ E. (4) Nin Bay and Port Mandaon. 1:30,000. 12°10′ N. and 123°13′ E. Chart No. 4455. Oct. 1911. 30 cts.

Port Palapag and Laoang Bay, North Coast of Samar. 1:40,000. With inset: Continuation of Catubig River to Catubig. Chart No. 4449. Sept. 1911. 30 cts.

Harbors in Cebu. [Eleven charts, viz.:] (1) Hagnaya Bay, Northwest Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 11°7′ N. and 123°57′ E. (2) Tuburan, Northwest Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 10°44′ N. and 123°49′ E. (3) Balamban Bay, West Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 10°30′ N. and 123°42′ E. (4) Barili Bay, West Coast of Cebu. 1:15,000. 10°7.5′ N. and 123°29.5′ E. (5) Lambusan, Northeast Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 11°0′ N. and 123°55′ E. (6) Dumanjug Bay, West Coast of Cebu. 1:20,000. 10°4′ N. and 123°26′ E. (7) Moalbual, West Coast of Cebu. 1:20,000. 9°56′ N. and 122°23′ E. (8) Argao, Southeast Coast of Cebu. 1:25,000. 9°53′ N. and 123°36′ E. (9) Bogo Bay, Northeast Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 11°5′ N. and 124°1′ E. (10) Carcar Bay, Southeast Coast of Cebu. 1:15,000. 10°5′ N. and 123°39′ E. (11) Port Carmen, East Coast of Cebu. 1:15,000. 10°35′ N. and 124°2′ E. Chart No. 4465. Jan. 1912. 30 cts.

Harbors in Cebu and Negros. 1 color. [Nine charts, viz.:] (1) Dumanjug Bay, West Coast of Cebu. 1:20,000. 10°4′ N. and 123°26′ E. (2) Balamban Bay, West Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 10°30′ N. and 123°42′ E. (3) Dumaguete, Southeast Coast of Negros. 1:10,000. 9°18′ N. and 123°19′ E. (4) Port Canoan, Siquijor Island. 1:5,000. 9°15′ N. and 123°36′ E. (5) Tinaan Anchorage, East Coast of Cebu. 1:35,000. 10°11′ N. and 123°45′ E. (6) Bais, East Coast of Negros. 1:30,000. 9°36′ N. and 123°9′ E. (7) Bogo Bay, Northeast Coast of Cebu. 1:30,000. 11°5′ N. and 124°1′ E. (8) Barili Bay, West Coast of Cebu. 1:15,000. 10°7.5′ N. and 123°29.5′ E. (9) Jimamaylan, West Coast of Negros. 1:20,000. 10°5′ N. and 122°52′ E. Chart No. 4458. Oct. 1910. 30 cts.

Southern Part [of] Tañon Strait, Negros and Cebu. 1:100,000. 10°8′ - 9°12′ N.; 123°5′ - 123°46′ E. 1 color. Chart No. 4430. Oct. 1911. 40 cts.

Western Bohol. 1:100,000. 10°22′ - 9°23′ N.; 123°36′ - 124°16′ E. 2 colors. Chart No. 4429. Nov. 1911. 40 cts.

Iligan Bay and Vicinity. [Mercator's Projection: equatorial scale 1:200,000]. 9°23.8′ - 8°1.0′ N.; 123°7′ - 124°58′ E. 2 colors. Chart No. 4604. Oct. 1911. 50 cts.

Anchorages in Iligan Bay and Vicinity, North Coast of Mindanao. 1 color. [Eight charts, viz.:] (1) Langaran and Inamucan Bay. 1:25,000. 8°37′ N. and 123°43′ E. (2) Canauayor Anch. 1:20,000. 9°0.5′ N. and 124°50.5′ E. (3) Oroquieta. 1:20,000. 8°30′ N. and 123°48′ E. (4) Jimenez. 1:20,000. 8°21′ N. and 123°51′ E. (5) Port Mambajao, Camiguin Island. 1:10,000. 9°15.5′ N. and 124°43.0′ E. (6) Dapitan and Dipolog. 1:40,000. 8°40′ N. and 123°22′ E. (7) Iligan and Overton Anchorages and Quinalang Cove. 1:40,000. 8°14′ N. and 124°14′ E. (8) Cagayan Anch. 1:20,000. 8°30′ N. and 124°39′ E. Chart No. 4639. Oct. 1911. 30 cts.

[Two charts, viz.:] (1) Agusan River Entrance, North Coast of Mindanao. 1:20,000. (2) Nasipit Harbor, North Coast of Mindanao. 1:15,000. Chart No. 4647. Sept. 1911. 30 cts.

Jolo Island and Vicinity. 1:189,000. Chart No. 4542. Dec. 1911. 30 cts.

NORTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

DELAWARE. Chart of Leased Oyster Bottoms, Delaware Bay, State of Delaware. Surveyed by Delaware Oyster Survey Commission. 1910. 1:20,000. 39°11′40″ - 39°2′50″ N.; 75°26′ - 75°11′ W.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

THE GREATER ANTILLES, FLORIDA, YUCATAN. Amérique 1,000,000e. État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre 1909. [1:13,300,000]. 32° - 16° N.; 93⅔° - 63⅔° W. 2 colors. Taf. 9, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, July, 1911.

[A copy of the index map of the map of "America," 1:1,000,000, issued by the Service Géographique de l'Armée of France. Originally published as Pl. XV of its report for 1909. The map includes the southern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and the whole of Florida. As the sheets covering Florida south of 28° N. are among those already published the interesting condition results that this part of the United States has been represented cartographically on the scale of the International Map of the World by a foreign government sooner than by our own.]

AFRICA.

Belgian Congo—Uganda—German East Africa. Ethnographische Übersichtskarte des Nil-Kongo-Zwischengebietes bearbeitet von Dr. Jan Czekanowski. 1:1,500,000. 6° N. - 30° S.; 23° - 33° E. 37 colors. Taf. 11, "Ethnographie des Nil-Kongo-Zwischengebietes" by J. Czekanowski, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan., 1912, pp. 22–25.

[Highly important map of the region of ethnographic contact between the Sudan and the Bantu negroes, based on the investigations of the author while a member of the Duke of Mecklenburg's expedition to Central Africa. The map presents an accurate delineation not alone of the ethnography but also of the topography of the district. Thirty-five tribal divisions are recognized. Relief is repsented in approximate contours in black. The authorities used are cited in the text.]

Ivory Coast. (a) Colonne du Yaro. Carte dréssée sous la direction du Chef de B'on Bordeaux, par le Lieut't Ferrand, Jean, de l'Inf'ie Coloniale, d'après les itinéraires des officiers ayant pris part à la Colonne. [1:600,000]. [7°18′ - 6°26′ N.; 7°40′ - 7°10′ W.] With inset showing general location.

(b) Colonne du Haut-Bandama. [1:1,400,000]. [8°0′ - 6°30′ N.; 6°10′ - 4°40′ W.]. With inset showing general location.

Accompany "La Pacification de la Cote d'Ivoire," by A. Terrier, *Renseign. Colon.*, No. 12, 1911, pp. 293–300.

[Valuable military surveys of hitherto unexplored territory].

Morocco. Secteur Rabat-Salé d'après la carte du bureau topographique des troupes débarquées au Maroc. [1:975,000]. [34°40′ - 33°30′ N.; 6°55′ - 5°30′ W.]. Accompanies "En Colonne chez les Zaërs" by A. de Montalembert, *Renseign. Colon.*, No. 12, 1911, pp. 314-317.

Tripolitania. Der italienisch-türkische Kriegsschauplatz in Tripolis. [Three maps:] (a) Das Operationsgebeit im nordwestlichen Tripolitanien um Tripolis, Homs (Lebda) und Mesrata bis an den Fuss des Djebel Nefusa. 1:750,000. 33°5′ - 31°50′ N.; 11°50′ - 15°30′ E. 5 colors.

(b) Plan von Tripolis und seiner Oasen mit den Befestigungen, Kasernen und Brunnen. 1:25,000. [32°54′ N. and 13°11′ E.]: 8 colors.

(c) Plan von Bengasi. 1:50,000. [32°7′ N. and 20°4 E.]. 6 colors.

Taf. 49, "Die Militärgeographie des tripolitanischen Hinterlandes" by Hübner, *Pet. Mitt*, Vol. 57, II, Dec., 1911, pp. 361–363.

[Valuable maps because of their relatively large scale. On map (a) special symbol for cultivated land, on map (b) separate symbols for cultivated fields and date groves. On map (a) Italian orthography of *jebel* [gebel] retained although French version given in title].

Tripolitania. Carta della Tripolitania e Cirenaica. Achille Dardano dis. 1:500,000. 42° - 20⅔° N.; 6° - 28° E. 7 colors. With two insets: (a) Tripolitania Settentrionale. 1:2,000,000. 33¼° - 31° N.; 11½° - 15½° E. 6 colors. (b) Cirenaica. 1:2,000,000. 33¼° - 31° N.; 19½° - 24⅙° E. 5 colors. Accompanies *Rivista Coloniale*, Vol. 2 (Anno VI, Series II), Nos. 19-20, Rome, 1911.

[A valuable general map on a larger scale than usually accessible. In execution representative of the high standards of the Istituto Geografico de Agostini. Distinction is made between (1) cultivated regions and oases, (2) steppes, (3) rock deserts (*hammáda, serîr*), (4) sand deserts (*erg*).

ASIA.

Chinese Empire. Aufstandsgebiete und europäische Interessen in China. 1:5,000,000. 44° - 21° N.; 95° - 131° E. (Ausschnitt aus Langhans' Karte der Chinesischen Revolution). 7 colors. Taf. 15, "Militärgeographische Orientierung auf dem Schauplatz der Chinesischen Revolutionskämpfe" by T. v. Trotha, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan., 1912, pp. 63–64.

[Photographic enlargement of relevant sheets in Stielers Hand-Atlas. Regions affected by the revolution and railroad lines shown in red].

Chinese Empire—India. Der lezte Teil des Reisewegs der Anfang Januar 1909 am mittleren Salween in Britisch-Burma ermordeten Dr. Robert Brunhuber und Karl Schmitz. [In two parts:] (1) Übersicht der Reise von Dr. Brunhuber und Schmitz von Bhamo durch Jünnan nach Omati. 1:1,500,000. 30° - 24° N.; 97° - 101° E. 5 colors. (2) Sechs Reisetage von Dr. Brunhuber und Schmitz am mittleren Salween in Jünnan vom 8. bis 13. Dez. 1908. Nach den einzigen geretteten Tagebuchskizzen Brunhubers. 1:150,000. 26°10′ - 25°34′ N.; 98°45′ - 98°57′ E. 6 colors. Taf. 7, "Die Ergebnisse der Reise der ermordeten Dr. Brunhuber und Schmitz zum oberen Salween" (first part) by M. Hammer, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan., 1912, pp. 19–22.

[Route survey compiled from the note books of the two ill-fated explorers. Cf. also map dealing with same subject, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 34, 1909, p. 609, and map of Forrest and Litton's journey in the same region, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 32, 1908, following p. 328].

Eastern Asia. Asie Orientale 1,000,000e. État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre 1909. [1:18,000,000]. 48° - 12° N.; 98⅓° - 146⅓° E. 4 colors. Taf. 8, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, July, 1911.

[A copy of the index map of the Map of Eastern Asia, 1:1,000,000, issued by the Service Géographique de l'Armée of France. Originally published as Pl. XIII of its report for 1909. Shows which sheets have been published and the extent of completion of those not yet published. Cf. second entry under "France," *Bull.*, Vol. 43, 1911, p. 551].

Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Etc. Asie Centrale 1,000,000e. (Perse, Afghanistan et régions limitrophes). État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre 1909. [1:7,600,000]. 44° - 20° N.; 44⅓° - 80⅓° E. 4 colors. Taf. 7, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, July, 1911.

[Index map originally published as Pl. XIV of the report for 1909 of the Service Géographique de l'Armée of France. Cf. note under "Eastern Asia."]

Siberia. Die Samojedenhalbinsel (Ja-mal), (Westsiberien). Nach den Aufnahmen der Kais. Russ. Geogr. Gesellschaft 1908 unter Leitung von B. M. Shitkow. 1:1,750,000. 73°35′ - 66°0′ N.;

65° - 75° E. 3 colors. Taf. 3, "Die Erforschung der Samojedenhalbinsel (Jamal)" (first part) by B. M. Shitkow, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, July, 1911, pp. 11-14.

[Valuable map embodying the results of the Russian Geographical Society's expedition in 1908 to this hitherto insufficiently surveyed peninsula. "Ja-mal" (in the English transliteration: Ya-mal), in contradistinction to "Yal-mal", the form in general use, is stated to be the correct rendering of the name (cf. second part of paper, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, p. 71). The revised form of the name as well as the results of the above expedition appear on the Russian chart of the Gulfs of Obi and Yenisei, 1:1,000,000, listed in the *Bull.*, Vol. 43, 1911, p. 799.]

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Samoa. Die deutsche Samoa-Insel Apolima. Aufgenommen von Dr. Kurt Wegener, 1909. 1. Übersicht von Apolima. 1:25,000 approx. [13°49′ S. and 172°6′ W.]. 3 colors. 2. Dorf und Lagune, 1909. 1:2,500 approx. 3 colors. Taf. 44, "Die deutsche Samoa-Insel Apolima" by K. Wegener, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, Dec., 1911, pp. 322-324.

EUROPE

Bulgaria, Turkey, etc. Der Schauplatz eines zukünftigen türkisch-bulgarischen Konfliktes. 1:1,000,000. 43°25′ - 40°40′ N.; 21°30′ - 29°15′ E. 5 colors. Taf. 10, "Der türkisch-bulgarische Kriegsschauplatz. Eine militärgeographische Studie" by O. Kreutzbruck v. Lilienfels, *Pet. Mitt*, Vol. 57, II, July 1911, pp 51-53.

[Photographic enlargement of the relevant sheets of Stieler's Hand-Atlas. Garrison towns specially marked.]

Central Europe. Übersicht der Neuausgabe von Vogels Karte des Deutschen Reichs mit der Erweiterung über die Alpenländer in 1:500,000. 1:15,000,000. [55½° - 45½° N.; 5° - 23° E.]. Accompanies "Zur geographischen Namenkunde Mitteleuropas: Einleitung zur Neuauflage von Vogels Karte des Deutschen Reichs und der Alpenländer" by L[anghans], *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, July, 1911, p. 1.

Germany. [Lageplan des Hunnenringes by Otzenhausen im südlichen Hunsrück]. 1:12,500. [49°36′ N. and 7°0′ E.]. Accompanies "Der 'Hunnenring' bei Otzenhausen im Hunsrück" by P. Seehaus, *Pet. Mitt.*. Vol. 57, II, July, 1911, p. 22.

Germany. Übersicht der Höhenschichtenkarte des Grossherzogthums Hessen im Massstabe von 1:25,000. 1:500,000. 50°54′ - 49°12′ N.; 7°50′ - 9°40′ E. Taf. 47, "Topographische Landesaufnahme des Grossherzogt. Hessen," *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, Dec., 1911, p. 351.

Germany. Übersicht der seit dem Jahre 1877 von der Königlich Preussischen Landesaufnahme im Massstabe 1:25,000 der naturlichen Länge veröffentlichten Messtischblätter. [1:1,000,000]. Blatt 1 [N. W. Prussia. 56° - 53° N.; 6⅓° - 14⅓° E.]. Blatt 2 [N. E. Prussia. 56° - 53° N.; 14⅓° - 23° E.]. Blatt 3 [S. W. Prussia. 53°0′ - 49°48′ N.; 5°50′ - 14°20′ E.]. Blatt 4 [S E. Prussia. 53°0′ - 49°48 N.; 14⅓° - 19⅓° E.]. Blatt 5 [Alsace-Lorraine. 49°48′ - 47°12′ N.; 5°50′ - 10°30′ E.]. Taf. 14a-e, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan , 1912.

[Copy of the official index maps of the largest-scale government map of Prussia, the so-called plane table map in 1:25,000].

Sweden. (a) [Das nördliche Schweden zur Veranschaulichung der Lage der Eisenerzstätten zu den Ausfuhrhäfen]. [1:25,000,000]. [71° - 65° N.; 12° - 42° E.].

(b) Geologische Skizze der Umgebung von Kiruna nach H. Lundbohm. 1:1,000,000. [67⅞° N. and 20¼° E.].

Text map and Taf. 1, "Das schwedische Eisenerzlager Kiruna" by G. Greim, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, July, 1911, pp. 4-8.

WORLD AND LARGER PARTS

World. Karte der Grenzen und der Genauigkeit unserer heutigen Kenntnis vom Relief der Erdoberfläche entworfen und gezeichnet von Ludwig Carrière. (Grundlage: Berghaus' Physikal. Atlas, Nr. 44). Lamberts flächentreue Azimutalprojektion. Mittelpunktsmassstab ca 1:93,000,000. 6 colors. Taf. 46, "Unsere Kenntnis der Erde" by L. Carrière, *Pet. Mitt*, Vol. 57, II, Dec., 1911, pp. 347-351.

[A graphic representation of our knowledge of the earth's surface based on a careful survey of the detailed map material extant. No maps on a smaller scale than 1:1,000,000 have been included, this scale being considered to express the outer limit of geographic knowledge laying any claim to completeness.

The cartographic delineation of the earth's surface is treated under three heads: land, coast and ocean.

The maps of the land surface are divided into those based on instrumental surveys and those based on route surveys. The following scales are chosen as the limits of the subdivisions of these two groups: for the former, 1:63,360 and 1:253,440; for the latter, 1:600,000 and 1:1,000,000.

Coasts are divided into those known, (1) from complete surveys, (2) from incomplete surveys, sufficient, however, for local navigation, (3) from general exploration for nautical purposes and (4) those lacking all investigation of a nautical nature.

Our knowledge of the ocean floor is represented by the number of soundings made. Each "square degree" within which five or more soundings have been made is colored areally: soundings in "square degrees" which contain less than five are indicated by the proper number of dots.

The results show what immense areas of the earth's surface are not well-known, according to the author's definition of that term: on land, all of North America north of the limit of fairly dense settlement in Canada (although this ignores the various detailed maps of Alaska published by the U. S. Geological Survey [Seward Peninsula, Nos. 646A-D, 1:62,500, Nos. 655-657, 1:250,000; Yukon Basin, Nos. 640-642, 1:250,000, etc]), South America, north of 22° S. and east of the Andes, the Sahara, Arabia, Central Asia and practically all of Siberia; on sea, the greater part of the ocean bottom except for the coastal strip and the continental shelf and, of the abyssal deeps, the lines followed by the cable systems of the world.

Too great stress cannot be laid upon the importance of compilations of this nature; they afford the broad generalizations without which detailed studies remain but fragmentary. (Cf. also comment on map of Africa showing the progress of exploration, *Bull.*, Vol. 44, No. 1, 1912, p. 78)].

World. Die geographische Gliederung der Erdoberfläche. Von Ewald Banse. [Mollweide's Projection] 1:100,000,000. 12 colors. Taf. 1, "Geographie" (first part) by E. Banse, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan., 1912, pp. 1-4.

[An attempt to divide the earth's surface into geographic units based on the consideration of anthropo-geographic as well as physico-geographic factors. Fourteen units are established. With their subdivisions these are:

(1) Europe [exclusive of Russia]: (a) Northern, (b) Central, (c) Western, (d) Southern, (e) Farther.

(2) Greater Siberia: (a) Russia, (b) Caucasus, (c) West Siberia, (d) East Siberia, (e) Kirghizia, (f) Turan.

(3) Mongolia: (a) Mountainous Mongolia, (b) Tarim, (c) Gobi, (d) Tibet, (e) Pamir.

(4) The Farther East ["Ostasien"]: (a) Manchuria, (b) North China, (c) South China, (d) Japan.

(5) [Greater] India: (a) Himalaya, (b) Punjab, (c) Hindustan, (d) Burma, (e) Indo-China, (f) Sunda Islands, (g) Borneo, (h) Celebes, (i) Philippines.

(6) Greater Australia: (a) West Australia, (b) East Australia, (c) New Zealand, (d) Melanesia, (e) Micronesia, (f) Polynesia.

(7) The Orient: (a) Atlas, (b) Sahara, (c) Greater Arabia, (d) Aryan Orient.

(8) Nigritia: (a) Sudan, (b) Abyssinia, (c) East Africa, (d) Congo, (e) South Africa [Kapland], (f) Madagascar.

(9) America [non-Cordilleran North America]: (a) Canada, (b) Missouria, (c) Appalachia, (d) Labrador.

(10) Greater California: (a) Alaska, (b) Columbia, (c) California, (d) Mexico.

(11) Andina: (a) Panama, (b) Antilles, (c) Ecuador, (d) Atacama, (e) Chile.

(12) Amazonia: (a) Llanos, (b) Guiana, (c) Amazonas, (d) Brazilia, (e) La Plata, (f) Patagonia.

(13) Arctic.

(14) Antarctic.

Whatever criticism might be made of details, the method underlying the establishment of these divisions is geographic in the broadest sense of the word.]

World. Indexkarten zum Kartographischen Monatsbericht [of *Petermanns Mitteilungen*]. IV. Jahrgang 1911, Nr. 4-6, 7-9, 10-12. *Pet. Mitt.*, Taf. 6 and 27, Vol. 57, II, and Taf. 13, Vol. 58, I, July and Oct., 1911, and Jan., 1912, respectively.

[Eleven maps comprising the world on which are shown the limits of the majority of the maps listed in the cartographic bibliography for April-June, July-Sept. and Oct.-Dec., 1911, respectively. Distinction is made between geographic-topographic, geologic, physical-statistical maps and nautical charts].

OCEANOGRAPHICAL

North Atlantic Ocean. [Hypothetische Darstellung der Verteilung der magnetischen Abweichung im Atlantischen Ozean um das Jahr 1500. Von Prof. Dr. F. Nansen]. [Mercator's Projection: equatorial scale 1:62,000,000]. 70° - 15° N.; 80° W. - 20° E Accompanies "Die magnetische Abweichung im Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts" by F. Nansen, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan., 1912, pp. 8-12.

CARTOGRAPHICAL

World Geeignete Kartenprojektion zur Darstellung der erdmagnetischen Elemente. Von H. Wehner. [1:170,000 000]. Taf. 48, note with same title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, Dec. 1911, p. 351.

[Cf. similar map listed under "Cartographical," *Bull.*, Vol. 43, No. 10, 1911, p. 799].

HISTORICAL

Western Europe and Eastern North America. (a) Nordwestlicher Teil der Karte des Juan de la Cosa aus dem Jahre 1500. (b) Teil der Karte des Pedro Reinel [East Coast of Newfoundland]. Accompany "Die magnetische Abweichung im Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts" by F. Nansen, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I, Jan , 1912, pp. 8-12.

EDUCATIONAL

United States. Bathy-Orographical [School Wall] Map of the United States. Constructed and Engraved by W. and A. K. Johnston, Ltd., . . . Edinburgh and London. 1:4,100,000. 52° - 15° N.; 128° - 65° W. 12 colors.

[This map, although showing the same careful compilation as the other maps belonging to this series, best illustrates the lack of plasticity in the representation of relief, resulting from the use of "layer" coloring *without* hachuring, which was criticized in the *Bull.*, Vol. 42, No. 11, 1911, p. 879. The use of a tint for heights between 2,000 ft. and 5,000 ft. which is not sufficiently differentiated from the next higher group of altitudes, emphasizes this feature most unfortunately in this case, as it precludes bringing out the abrupt rise of the Rocky Mountain System from the Great Plains].

The Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. [Three school wall maps on Mollweide's Projection, 1:20,000,000, entitled:] (a) The Atlantic Ocean [hemisphere bounded by 140° W. and 40° E.]. 11 colors. (b) The Pacific Ocean [hemisphere bounded by 110° and 70° W.]. 11 colors. (c) The Indian Ocean [hemisphere bounded by 0° and 180° E.]. 11 colors. In "New Series of Bathy-Orographical School Wall Maps", W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh. Each: unmounted, 9/-; mounted, 10/-; mounted and dissected, 12/-.

[For reference to this series as exemplified by the map of Europe see under "Educational", *Bull.*, Vol. 42, No. 11, 1911, p. 879. The above three maps, particularly those of the Atlantic and of the Pacific Ocean, are especially valuable for teaching the form of the ocean basin, because the oceans are rarely represented in their totality on wall maps. Ocean depths are indicated by six shades of blue, with 100, 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 fathoms as their limits. The nomenclature used for the forms of sub-oceanic relief is that adopted by the commission appointed at the Seventh International Geographical Congress. Traces of Sir John Murray's nomenclature, however, are visible in the use, on the map of the Pacific, of 'Tuscarora Trench' instead of 'Japan Trough', although the latter term, consistent with the others used, appears on the map of the Indian Ocean].